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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Invention of an Enemy.

Who is saying that the Administration | M. Delcassé protested earnestly against will fail to submit to the Senate at the the demonstration made by a group of present session a treaty embodying the new Santo Domingo policy, on the with the Czar!" However keenly French ground that there is not sufficient time | Republicans may sympathize with the before March 4 for the careful preparation of such an instrument?

This must be the suggestion of some maliciously disposed person hostile to and dignity is the treaty of alliance with Mr. ROOSEVELT, for as a pretext for Russia. France cannot afford to revile delay it is nonsensical.

The terms of the compact between the abyss of isolation and impotence that at United States and Santo Domingo have one time threatened to engulf her. It is already been expressed in a document true that nothing could be more inconvariously styled a contract, a protocol, and a memorandum of agreement,

This form of proposed agreement must | congruity has not prevented it from have been prepared with unusual care, being the salvation of France. for it concerns a most momentous undertaking.

Why not send the "protocol" to the ROUVIER should head it. Unquestion-Senate with such trifling verbal changes ably, the French parliament has never as are needed to give it the appearance | had, since M. LEON SAY, a more skilled of a full fledged treaty?

The substance and not the literary had an extensive Parliamentary exform of the international contract is the important thing. Half a day's work by any intelligent clerk in the State Depart- a Cabinet. The fact remains that he ment could transform the "protocol" into | was seriously implicated in the Panama as elegant and regular a treaty as ever scandal, which was exposed upward of a went to the Senate for ratification.

Indeed, the Constitution says nothing the time that, like M. CLÉMENCEAU, he about the form in which a "treaty" shall was doomed to banishment from public be submitted to the Senate. Any sort life. Frenchmen, however, seem to have of agreement made by the Executive forgiven him, and he now has a great would be valid, provided he asks the ad- opportunity for self-rehabilitation. vice and consent of the Senate and twothirds of the Senators present concur.

What the Constitution does insist on, however, is that every treaty shall be made with the advice and consent of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring.

The President's attention has been directed to the plain requirement of the land speculation, bonds, pew rents, adsecond clause of the second section of Article II. of the Constitution. We vertising in Sunday newspapers. It is to be "with" a model plan and governcredit Mr. ROOSEVELT with an honest desire to obey the fundamental law, ment, restrictions on weekday adver-No one but an enemy-will attribute to tising, a twentieth century spelling, the him the purpose to evade or postpone | metric system "well started." the performance of a plain duty, least of all on so flimsy a pretext as that which we have here considered.

The New French Ministry.

The Cabinet which, after some delay following the voluntary resignation of Premier COMBES, has been formed by M. ROUVIER, enters upon its career under very promising auspices, having secured from the Chamber of Deputies a pre- work well. "Blind pigs" might wear in liminary vote of confidence by a ma- their snouts this jewel of prohibition. Still, the counsels of perfection must not jority of upward of 300. The majority is extraordinary, not only because it far | be thrown away. A model city is for exceeds any obtained by M. ROUVIER'S model folks. Besides, novelty pays. predecessor but because, ostensibly, Originality advertises: the programme of the new Ministry differs in no particular from that formulated by M. COMBES, though it may be carried out in a more moderate spirit.

There is no doubt that the late Premier is a man of high principle and sturdy character, who cares much less about his personal prestige than about the furtherance of reforms which he deems essential for the welfare of his country and of his republican régime. Although on the last occasion when he met the Chamber of Deputies in an official capacity M. Combes only managed to get a vote of confidence by a majority of 10. there is reason to think that he might have retained power for some time longer, and he could fairly reckon on deriving some advantage from the chapter of accidents. Had he persisted in clinging, however, to his place until he should be definitely ousted he would have exasperated the seceders from his original majority, and might have alienated some of his wavering supporters. He could thus have forfeited much of the influence which he has succeeded in keeping by a spontaneous retirement from office: This influence he has used to assure the fulfilment of his policy, which he evidently thinks cheaply purchased at the cost of his personal discomfiture.

The three capital features of the late Premier's programme were the absolute | the next." divorce of Church and State in France; the reduction of the term of conscription | the other half women. All citizens to two years, and the enactment of an more than 21 to vote if they can read the income tax. For the odfous spy system, | English language in "the selected spellwhich, organized with the view of pro- ing." The initiative, referendum and moting party consolidation and party imperative mandate to be used. Withdiscipline, gradually came to be applied out them what is man? Or woman, to the judiciary and the civil adminis- either? No advertising bill boards; a tration, as well as to the army, M. Combes | prohibition even non-model cities would was not individually responsible. He found it in existence, and the utmost cipal drug stores. No more "morphinethat can be said to his discredit is that | cocaine deviltry," no more back pharhe maintained it until his attention was | macy rum, no divorces. directed forcibly to its abuses. Then he frankly acknowledged that the system leagues in the Anti-Noise Club will feel needed drastic purgation, if not aboli- a deep, silent joy in this: tion, and promised to take measures to that end. The new Premier has done no more than repeat the promise; but | with thick skulls would allow a cur to disturb a he is a new broom, and, apparently, some Deputies, who did not altogether trust his predecessor's assurances, take and slaughter. Here is foundation enough

So far as the three principal elements of the former Cabinet's policy are con- sary to give a permit to stay in the city is that here, much more than in England, cerned, M. Rouvier adopted them in | conditioned upon good behavior of the | the people to whom the savings bank unequivocal terms. It is as probable tongue." No deadbeats allowed on the appeals are interested in various kind to-day, for instance, as it was a month premises. "To save quarrelling," Mr. of property or put their savings as capiago that the French people will have to ARTHUR, who has plenty of humor, will tal in their business. For example, many submit to an income tax, and that there "appoint all officials for the first two of our savings bank depositors, after acwill be a complete separation of Cathol- years." Pelzer, S. C., has no officials but | cumulating a certain amount of money icism from the civil power, so far as the a Mayor. "Dunshalt," he model city, on one or more accounts, withdraw it in payment of episcopal and clerical salaries by the State is concerned. It is possible, nevertheless, to execute an unwel-

for granted that he will sweep clean.

ists. Mr. ARTHUR, a believer in small come measure in a considerate way, and the friends of Catholicism got a little parks, is a little unjust to the buryin' comfort from the relatively mild way ground: in which M. ROUVIER announced his pur-"A cemetery is not the most cheerful place to see pose. He also left them a ray of hope that something might turn up to their advantage by declaring that the abolition of the Concordat would not be

evil hour is at least deferred.

Not only is the new Ministry a mere

replica of its predecessor as regards

internal reforms or changes, but owing

tion of the exterior relations of the

French Republic. How important such

consistency may prove was shown when

Socialist Deputies, who shouted "Down

victims of Romanoff autocracy, they

cornerstone of their national security

the bridge that has carried her over an

gruous than the existing league between

a democracy and a despotism, but in-

The most remarkable thing about the

new French Cabinet is the fact that M.

financier, and the present Premier has

perience, having been several times a

Minister and having once before formed

dozen years ago, and it was assumed at

The Model City.

The Hon. WILLIAM ARTHUR of Omaha

publishes, in a pamphlet called "A Well

certain plans and specifications for a

model settlement. His city is to be

"without" saloons, franchises to grant,

There is "much virtue in a good be

ginning." says Mr. ARTHUR. How could

there be a better beginning of a model

city than model spelling? Unfortu-

nately, Mr. ARTHUR is not as brave as

"It would suit me better to make the new-spelling

compulsory for every one than to leave it-optional,

A plan for a saloonless town might not

"A new city to amount to anything must stand for

more than cities now existing, or why build it?

South Omaha could have carried this reform to a

finish and made her name historic; now she merely

kills swine and taints good air with effluvia. Cin-

cinnati killed them before South Omaha was born.

Why repeat? SHAKESPRARE, we have been assured,

never repeats, and that accounts for his influence

"And this spelling reform will make the city much

more interesting to thousands than it would other-

wise be. It will pay. There are plenty of well edu-

cated people who know that it is something else

than a fad. If each school teacher in the United

States gave \$1 this city could not help succeeding.

At least we are entitled to a sixteen room school

The school teachers, those overpaid

and purseproud darlings of the public,

should be glad to set up a model spelling

settlement. Still, some of them may

believe that the establishing of a world

language is the chief duty of man. What

is the use of patching English spelling

if English itself will soon be forced out of

business? The Hon. GEORGE WASHING-

TON WISHARD of North Tarrytown es-

timates that an international tongue

plant can be installed for five billion dol-

lars. It will take the school teachers at

The model of government for the

model city has much merit. Especially

"The Mayor would be a man one term, a woman

One-half of the City Council to be men.

do themselves good by adopting. Muni-

Dr. JOHN H. GIRDNER and his col-

"A strict law against useless noise would be en-

forced. Dogs would be heavily taxed. Only people

No bad language. "It will be neces-

whole block with a never ending yelp."

for a model city.

least five or ten years to raise this sum.

this provision:

among the fitte.

he should be to set the crooked straight:

but the plan might not work well."

Ordered Household; or, the Ideal City,"

before breakfast on a rainy morning. As parks | people of this kind. will be close to the people, so cemeteries will be far enough away from them to make it possible for the living and the dead to-stay, as it were, in different compartments." Another plan of his affects two dis

pressed until the income tax should have become alaw. As the latter meastinguished varieties of specialism: ure is certain to be discussed at great length and with much heat in the Senate "I have often thought that doctors and under

takers should be public officials with no financial as well as the Chamber of Deputies interest whatever in the number of deaths." faithful Catholics will recognize that the

A curiously acute man in many ways is this architect of the model city, this lover of the metric system and reformed spelling. For example, he says that to the retention of M. DELCASSE in the "some of the 'civic' rot that now afflicts Foreign Office there will be no modificaus is hard on the nerves."

"Special Influence." Congress has under consideration a bill providing for the erection of a monument in Arlington Cemetery to mark the grave of the late CHARLES VERNON GRIDLEY, who, as a Captain in the navy, commanded the cruiser Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, in the battle should not, as patriots, forget that the of Manila Bay. Capt. GRIDLEY was ill when the attack upon the Spanish ships was made, but he commanded his ship in person. After the engagement he obtained leave of absence and started to return to this country. He died on the way at Kobe Japan.

Many matters of greater popular importance than the erection of monuments have occupied the attention of Representatives and Senators since Congress met, and the bill for a monument to GRIDLEY has not made progress toward enactment. There is one resident of Washington who has watched eagerly for the passage of this measure, however, and last week Senator ALGER presented to his colleagues a copy of a letter which was received early in the month by THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States. The letter was in these words:

" MY DRAB SIR: I presume you are aware that there is a bill before Congress for the erection of a monument in Aritngton in memory of my good son. Capt. CHARLES VERNON GRIDLEY, who commanded the Olympia (Admiral Deway's flagship) at Manila, his death being due to services thereon during the

"There appears to be need of special influence to make this a law, which influence I hope you will be disposed to lend if it seems right to you, as it is my earnest prayer that I may live to see this monument erected. I trust you will appreciate a mother's keen interest in the perpetuation of the memory of her brave son. Then, too, his son (my only grand son) was killed on the U. M. S. Missouri, and the monument could answer for both father and son.

" I feel that I am not asking too much, for both died for their country. Neither would I ask it if I had the means to erect this monument myself, but I am at present, at the age of nearly 80, a clerk in one of your Departments working for my living. " Our Michigan friends would rejoice if I should

be successful, as that was our home, and the other States would be glad. Most respectfully yours,

If special influence is needed for the appropriation of a sum of money to pay for a monument for this father and son, this letter from ANN E. GRIDLEY ought to go a long way toward supplying it.

American and British Savings.

On Friday we referred to the interesting circumstance that the number of in a population only about half as large as | under which New Yorkers live, its manfor the comparison, was less than \$80 of the voters of this city. in the English post office savings banks, while in our American savings banks it was more than \$400.

A trustee of one of the largest savings banks in New York writes to us contending that the lesser number of depositors in this country does not indicate any less disposition to saving. The conditions here, as he points out, are so different from those of the United Kingdom that a fair comparison cannot be made without taking them into consideration. It must be remembered that not all of our States have savings bank laws. In Ohio, for example, building loan associations have largely taken the place of the private savings banks, and the number of depositors in these banks is relatively small. All of the States having no savings bank laws, with their population, he would withdraw from any such comparison. Moreover, in 1903 the aggregate of depositors and the average of deposits were very small in the Southern States.

Another important condition to be considered is the class of labor which chiefly makes use of these institutions. In the United States the agricultural Distance from business centres and the methods of business of the farmer make the use of savings banks less convenient for him than for the inhabitant of a business centre who receives his pay at to the increase and improvement of their

A comparison with Great Britain, to be fair and intelligent, our correspondent contends, should be made by taking only New York and the Eastern States, as having similar conditions.

The population of New York and the six New England States in 1903, according to the careful estimate of the Census Bureau, aggregated less than a third of the total population of the United Kingdom, yet the number of savings bank depositors in them was more than half as many as in the post banks of the British Islands, and probably about half as many as the British depositors in savings No toy pistols, no Fourth of July bang institutions of all kinds.

This savings bank trustee refers to an other matter of importance, in many respects distinctive of this country. It

chases: and thereafter their savings may go to the liquidation of such mortgages. The titles to a large part of the tenement house property in New York rest in

All this is undoubtedly true, but in making the comparison with the United Kingdom we bore it in mind and referred specifically to the enormous sum of the savings of our people invested in homes, in shares of building and loan associations and in stock and bond securities. This aggregate must be vastly greater than the English savings. It seems to be demonstrated, however, that the English system of post savings banks encourages and facilitates small savings to a greater extent than prevails in this country generally.

The point made by our correspondent that the conditions in England are so different from those here that a strictly scientific comparison cannot be made between the two countries is doubtless sound. For example, in New York and the six New England States the number of depositors in 1903 was about five-sevenths of the whole number in the United States and the aggregate of deposits more than two-thirds, though in these States there was only about onesixth of the population of the Union, while the percentage in the West, and more particularly at the South, was small. In New York the savings bank depositors represented nearly one-third of the population, in Massachusetts more than one-half, and the aggregate deposits in those two States alone were much more than half the total for the whole Union. Their population was only about a quarter of that of the United Kingdom, yet their aggregate number of depositors was equal to nearly one-half the number of depositors in the British post office savings banks and the deposits more than a billion dollars greater.

Slandering New York.

Some of the volunteers who have taken upon themselves the task of reorganizing the Police Department of New York have progressed to the point where it becomes necessary for them to exhume and put into circulation certain familiar old slanders. "Vice stalks unchallenged"; "thugs prowl and rob uninterfered with"; "criminal bands" and "gangs" "possess the streets" and honest citizens are "constantly in danger." New York is "given over" to the "lawless and the vicious." Soon the complete domination of "the powers that prey" will be announced, and innocent strangers will learn that the town is forsaken by the decent, well behaved and

law abiding classes. Such untruths about the community do no harm, or very little. They have been used so often that they have lost their power to impress the understanding or the imagination. A "carnival of crime" is now assessed at its true value. It means a robbery of rather unusual boldness. A "reign of vice" signifies that one or two spectacularly immoral incidents have come to public attention. Beyond this they mean nothing.

The public at home and abroad is not to be stirred up by false reports of New York's wickedness and disorder. The city is clean, safe and comfortable to live in, inhabited by decent, moral people. depositors in the post office savings banks | That is known to every one. And if any of the United Kingdom of Great Britain | political organization expects to rise to exceeds the number of savings bank de- power by giving currency to maliciously positors in this country by about 2,000,000 | exaggerated reports of the conditions our own. The average amount of the agers have misjudged sadly the intellideposit, however, in 1903, the year used gence and temper of the great majority

> Among the most interesting incidents mentioned in the mail reports from South Africa of the funeral ceremonies at Pretoria f the late ex-President KRUGER are the tributes of respect paid to his memory by natives in Basutoland and the British territories. A wreath was sent by the Basutos. while the Griquas sent a deputation with wreaths. A Bechuana paper expressed respectful sympathy toward the great Boer statesman in an article concluding with the expression, "Peace to his memory." manifestation of respect by the Basutos was not unexpected, as at the outbreak of the war and during the continuance of the conflict the Young Basuto party was ready at any moment to join in the hostilities against the British; but President KRUGFR always refused its offers, as the acceptance of them would have been inconsistent with the principle he laid down at the beginning of the war, that it was to be a white man's war solely.

A report recently issued shows the development of Canadian railways during the fiscal year 1903-01. The report states that 534 miles of new line were constructed, bringing the total mileage of the Dominion up to 19,611 miles, or a little less than one class is still by far the most numerous of tenth that of the United States. The paid those engaged in gainful occupations, up capital is given as \$1,186,546,918, an increase of \$40,000,000 over the preceding year. Of the total mileage, all but 180 miles is in operation.

The gross earnings were \$100,219,436. a gain of \$4,154,909. Gross earnings per mile were \$5,110, as compared with \$9,301 stated periods. The savings of the in the United States. Operating expenses American farmers, too, go in great part | were \$74,563,162, an increase of \$7,081,630. Net earnings were \$25,656,274, a falling off of \$2,927,729; 23,640,765 passengers and 48,097,519 tons of freight were carried, both items showing a small increase.

The Dominion has 767 miles of electric line, with a capital of \$80,453,609, the net earnings for the year being \$3,125,092.

James Jeffries and President Elfot TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have been asked to say whom I consider the best educated man in this country. I am unable to decide. An education, according to competent authorities, is a preparation for the activities of life. It is a traina preparation for the activities of the the a transing for the work one is to adopt. Who is the better
educated, James Jeffries or President Ellot of Harvard? Both have been well prepared for their
spheres of activity. How can we tell which is the
better trained? We cannot arrange any kind of
contest between them. I cannot see how this guestion I have been asked is to be answered.

Professional Jealousy. From the New Orleans Times Democrat From the New Originity the shoeblack may pollah.
No matter how brightly the shoeblack may pollah.
At the next corner waits, all his fame to demoilsh.
Another shoeblack, who polute down to your feet,
ignoring the fact they are spoilessly neat.
While calling out "Shine" in a tone meant to dulp
The one who did that an incompetent "sub."

No matter how skillful your last dentist be.
When you take your blouspids another to see.
He inspects all the fillings you have in your faw
With a "hem!" of grave doubt and a dubious "haw!"
And inquires "Who did those;" as above you he

Inquires in a tone that conveys what he means.

CUBAN POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 .- Cuba is approaching a Presidential campaign, and the shadows of that coming event are already being cast over the land. Taken as a whole, the administration of Tomas Estrada Palma has been eminently successful. Peace and order have prevailed, and in many ways the affairs of the island show a notable and most commendable progress.

Although it was supposed in 1902 that, because of his age and for other reasons, Señor Palma's incumbency would be limited to a single term, it is now apparent that he is ambitious to succeed himself in the Presidential office. Whether he will be able to do so is quite another matter. At the time of his earlier election he had only a very limited opposition, and even that was withdrawn immediately before the election. It might also be said that at that time he had no enemies. To-day, he has a number of rivals for the place, and certain of his acts have made him enemies, some powerful and some bitter.

Sefor Palma has neither the qualities of Diaz nor those of a Castro. He is a man of honest purposes, of genuine desire to do that which seems right, and he has shown at times, notably in the case of the lottery bill, a stubborn adhesion to his personal views which some have mistaken for a broad minded statesmanship. During the recent months his grasp on affairs has evidently been loosened. This is due in part to strong pressure, both political and personal, which has been brought to bear on him. His course of late has shown weakness, vaciliation and a tendency toward opportunism which was not apparent during the first year and a half or two years of his For a time he was disposed to favor the

Moderate party, and showed a marked favor to that group while displaying some thing of the cold shoulder to the Liberals and Radicals. This naturally lost a considerable degree of support from the latter element. A prominent Moderate then developed Presidential aspirations, and a split followed, leaving Senor Palma somewhat in the air. The Liberals, among whom Gen. Maximo Gomez is a forceful influence, have retaliated, and their support, for the present at least, has been with drawn, although they have not as yet fixed upon any particular man as their choice for political leadership. Although they are divided just now, the leader of the Moderate party is José Miguel Gomez, the present Governor of the Province of Santa Clara. He is a man of quiet habits for a Cuban politician, but has shown a marked degree of force and ability.

The weak point in Senor Palma's policy has appeared most distinctly in the matter of the national loan and the pay of the army. He knew well the right and the wrong of it all, and had he displayed the same moral strength as that which he showed in the case of the lottery bill and in one or two other instances, he would have held his friends and controlled his enemies. In seeking to placate the latter he has offended the former. It is possible, though perhaps doubtful, that he might even now redeem his position by a strong stand for that which he knows to be wise and right.

Cuban politics just now consists largely in individual manœuvring for position. Election day is eleven months away, but nominating conventions are probably not six months away. Opening guns may be heard at almost any time, and each passing month will emphasize the activities of the

Such is the Cuban situation as it appears to observers in Washington.

Tradition and Formal History. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your occa-sional editorials and frequently published letters on the subject of religion are intensely interesting, although of course at times they appear to excite those at variance with your editorial views or with

ose of your correspondents.

I have before me a copy of the Open Court containing an article entitled. "Is the Bible in Dangert" in which the subject of tradition is clated by those who have never lived in the Orient and are therefore unfamiliar with the verbal ac-

custodian of tradition. I have frequently been at an Arab wedding or other gathering where the story teller is the usual.
If not indispensable, entertainer. He tells the same old stories. His auditors understand perfectly whether he is dealing with a historical tradition or an imaginative tale. The young and old listen to him with absolute attentiveness, and if he varies by a word, adverbial or substantive, in his account, he is promptly corrected by the older auditors, and the verbal identity is thus preserved from change.

It will be readily perceived therefore that prior to the introduction of the newspaper with its chameleonlike change of color, when news and tradition were transmitted by word of mouth, this habit, which is more than local and more than racial, and in (set is a photographic development of the impression on the mind, must have been of immense value, and consequently an "unchallenged tradion" handed down from one professional narrater o another, whose performances are constant and public and always subject to correction, has a reater value than the Occidental critic is at first blush inclined to concede. It might be extreme to urge that it has a greater

value than is now secured by publications in cold type; yet every new edition of an old work, even of the plays of the "immortal Will" are put forth with such empadations and corrections, and are so subet to the so called "variorum." that the writer is ton facts of any Oriental tradition, historical or pure story, we may be satisfied that at the end of any generation the story is still repeated in ipsis verbis, as at the beginning. HENRY W. JESSUP. NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

Adulterants and Preservatives.

TO THE FLITTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It would seem from to-day's Sun that Dr. Wiley of the Department of Agriculture has changed his definition of the word "adulterated." Hitherto his definition and rulings have made everything an adulterant that was added to food or drink, no matter how laudable the object of the one who added the same, unless specially excluded by himself from the list. The harassing of importers by calling preservatives adulterants is an example. Every person knows that the object of an adulterant is to debase foods and increase profits at the expense of the purchaser. By his definition the adding of more valuable material in order to improve the keeping qualities of the product is adulteration. This is the reverse of the accepted definition, but it is his. Harmless preservatives, like the harmless blending of liquors, are a benefit and not an injury to the pur-The preservatives are protectors of health n the amounts in which they are used. They save consumers from being poisoned by the poisonous products of decomposition. Hundreds have been dilled by such products, but no one has ever been found that was injured by preserved foods, though tens of millions of people have used them for a generation. To exclude them from his definition would essen the demand for work for the Department of Agriculture, but would better the health of the ABCCLAPIUS. BROOKLYN, Jan. 23.

New Field for the Taflor.

From the American Tallor and Cutter And now a new field is open for the energetic tailor. To behold a cook, kitchen drudge, scamstress, washerwoman or chambermaid in trousers is a bit shocking at first sight. It therefore resta with some wide awake tailor to invent appropriate costumes for each of these "men maida" that shall be in keeping with the office filled, and then, Mr. Tailor, your fortune is made.

Just now these servants, or at least the six we have heard of, are running about earing for their susehold duties in ordinary sack suits, and a funny little apron like those worn by the Free Mason

February explains what will be the c the Far East after the war is over. Very fully illustrated articles deal with Consul Skinner's visit to Menelik and with the effects of irrigation at Fresno Other papers treat of various forms of business. Wireless telegraphy. Canada, how to beautify ugly things and other timely surjects are discussed. The

HOMES FOR WORKING GIRLS. Experience of a Dominican Sister in

Their Management. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Please llow me, as a woman for twenty-two years identified with efforts, under both Catholi and Protestant auspices, to aid the working women of England and America to express my sympathy with Miss Alice Smith's scheme for the establishment in New York of a hom for working girls, as described in your paper of last Sunday. I would also sound what I

trust is a not discordant note of warning. Actual experience, of which Miss Smith an have the benefit if she likes to write personally, proves that such a house, with a clientele of even 200, at from \$3 to \$4 per week, once fitted up, can be self-supporting. t can easily be filled is shown by the long 'waiting lists" of the Gray Nuns' Home in Boston and at the Guild House of the Dominicans, of Philadelphia, 'Cast iron rules should be melted down.

But I doubt if 200 girls of the stamp who earn only \$5 or \$6 a week can be kept in har-mony and order under "the rules which govern any small respectable boarding house or hotel which entertains women. certain exceptions, wage measures worth, and money means merit. The girl who earns from \$3 to \$5 a week is generally young or ery untrained-lacks that maturity discipline of mind and will which make her valuable to others and a sufficient guide to herself. She cannot be legislated for like the journalists, teachers and trained fessional women who frequent the Martha Washington Hotel at \$0 a week, or who make homes for themselves in the unequalled

women's apartment houses of London As Miss Smith states, the mother is the law and the law giver in the home where our girls live when under normal conditions, and the tenement house mother often rules her flock with a strength and common sense not always found in wealthier circles of American society. The mother is the solution of the of government which will surely confront Miss Smith with lawlessness and discontent, unless she can find, not merely a "committee of management," but women who for love of God and of girlhood will live in the projected building and "mother" its

"committee of management," but women who for love of God and of girlhood will live in the projected building and "mother" its work.

The religious orders furnish such women to the Catholic Church. They are also to be found in every Protestant denomination, although at a disadvantage from lack of systematic training in self-discipline which must precede study of methods by the nun or sister. Whether Miss Smith uses the word "home" or not, she must secure what makes the home—the mother.

In the Philadelphia Guild House Archbishop Ryan's workers give out no rules to newcomers. The girl who rebels against mentioning a late lecture or party is metwith: "But, surely, at home you told your mother of your engagements. Give me the courtesy you show your mother." She learns to pride herself on the tone of the Guild House. "We cannot have one of our girls late to business—giving dissatisfaction—barely holding her own. You will discredit the Guild."

An age limit will be found a necessity. Girls under 20 years of age cannot be dealt with like mature women.

Moreover, many girls are trying to support themselves on \$3 or \$3.50 a week. All trades have alack seasons. No worker has uninterrupted good health. The public must understand that the "hotel" needs a margin whereby it can extend the credit usually reckoned for in the cheap boarding places, and not be too insistent on self-support in the first years, while the rate of safe expenditure must be experimental, as a guarantee for ultimate success.

Creed chould be no standard of admission but will Miss Smith kindly tell us to what similar institution "only Catholics are eligible for admission"? I have known of a brilliant and cultured Catholic woman, bearing an almost beseching letter from the then president of Wellesley College, refused shelter for a single night in a "non-sectariam" institution of New York. I know of another which bars out "Catholic woman, bearing an almost beseching letter from the then president of Wellesley College, refused shelter for a brilliant not t

tations to overcrowding are steadily resisted, although the sixty inmates can be doubled any week that another house can be opened. The girl who must take her lunch to work has it put up in a dainty Japanese. to work has it put up in a dainty Japanese napkin. The night worker has her late hot supper. The sick girl is cared for in a quiet

where infirmary without extra charge.

What it is possible to do for sixty girls by the aid of a margin of assistance can be done for 200 without it. Beyond that number, although increase makes the financial basis steadily surer, as every housekeeper knows a hotel for young girls would be too much like a carayansary. M. I. T. ALBANY, Jan. 27.

A Woman's Opposition to Woman Suffrage

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A recent editorial in THE SUN quotes the Hon. S. F. Nixon. Speaker of the Assembly, as saying of women as voters that they are a "conservative, conscientious, patriotic and intelligent" class. However true this may be of women at large, it is notorious that It does not truly describe the class of women who are brought into prominence by politics. In Colorado the women politicians have been proven to be. in many instances, as venal, as self-seeking, as capable of fraud as men; nor in say of the suffrage States is it apparent that they have improved the political situation morally. Even in Massachuetts, home of good morals, the Atlantic Monthly of April, 1901, in an article entitled "Politics in the Public Schools." says of women voters:

"It cannot be conceded that woman's suffrage has brought 'the home into the management of the school' or that 'woman has purified and ennobled political activity.' It is difficult to see that the women who have, year after year, taken an active part in school affairs move on a plane any higher than that along which male effort acts. As mem-bers of school boards they frequently illustrate the well known truth that imaginative fiction is woman's literary stronghold. There is always an exception (in favor of themselves) to all rules; when their own desires are involved their vision is oblique; they are seldom likever impersonal.

To assume in the language of the Hon. S. F. Nixon that every community would be benefited by the vote of such women is to travesty common sense. The politicians, male or female, who make such assertions are simply trading on the good name of the overwhelming majority of women who do not wish to vote. CAROLINE F. CORBIN.

resident of the Illineis Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Woman. CHICAGO, Jan. 26.

One Disadvantage of Owning a Railroad. From the Washington Post.

Representative Page of Biscoe, N. C., is in a plight such as comes rarely to Members of Congress. He is the treasurer and chief owner of the Asheboro and Aberdeen Railroad, some eighty miles long. There was a wreck on that road the other evening, in which the Rev. G. A. Oglesby, passor of a neighboring church, was killed. It was the first time any one was ever killed on the road. Mr. Page was doubly grieved over the occurrence, because it was unfortunate for his road and also because the victim | River canal.

was his warm personal friend.

But, to add to his troubles, Mr. Page learns that the dying request of the Rev. Mr. Oglesby was that the Member of Congress should be the administrator of his estate. As the estate will naturally claim damages. Mr. Page feels that it would put him in a delicate position to have to sue his own road. At me time he does not like to refuse compliance with a dying friend's request.

The Algebra of Politics. It was a faithful B-anite. Of vintage 'ninety-six; Quoth he: "Disturbed in mind am I. In mind and politics.

Of Peericas B—— I've always b A boomer full of zeal; I said with B——, Republicans - I've always been Care nothing for our weal, Yet now B——says that he agrees The game's too much for mel Agrees in many things with R --Oh, why am I for B-

It was a stanch Republican, Known ne'er to compromise buth he: "To say the very least It fills me with surprise. You see, I'd often heard him say, When stumping through the That B—anism wild no man Of sense would advocate. Yet doubts my viewpoint mar:

f R— is lining up with B— Now, I'm for R-- and not for B-

ARTHUR H. FOLWELL

FINDS IN PERSIAN TOWNS M. Henri de Morgan, Here on a Visit, Telli

of Treasures Unearthed There Henri de Morgan, the archæologist arrived here yesterday on La Champagne for a short visit. He has been working with his brother Jacques de Morgan, who was appointed by the French Government to superintend the extensive researches at Susa, Persia. The winter is being spent in arranging the finds of the last eight years in a gallery of the Louvre. "These include," said M. de Morgao,

"bricks bearing inscriptions which date back to 3000 B. C. Another interesting find is the large slab bearing the laws of the priest-king, Hammurabi. These antedate the Ten Commandments of Moses, but are similar to them, teaching the same principle of an eye for an eye. There are so ciple of an eye for an eye. There are so Persian necklaces of the Achæmenide period, and of fine workmanship, adorned with lions' heads of solid gold set with lapis lions' heads of solid gold set with lapis lazuli and turquoises. A large knuckle bone of bronze weighing 140 pounds bear an inscription in Greek, showing that it was stolen in the sack of some Greek city.

M. Henri de Morgan is now at work on his book, "Researches in the Persian Talisch." It deals with tombs near the Caspian Sea which were found to contain vases and swords of the bronze and early iron ages. He returns to France in six

WAR ON STANDARD OIL

Kansas Legislature to Tackle the Bills Providing for a State Refinery.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 29.-Beginning tomorrow, the battle between this State and the Standard Oil Company will open in the Kansas Legislature. Bills appropriating \$200,000 to build a State oil refinery in opposition to the Standard are ready for consideration. The State is aroused and hundreds of letters are pouring in urging action by the members.

The committee appointed by the Kansas oil producers to lobby for the State refinery bill to-day issued a manifesto showing that a refinery with 1,000 barrels daily capacity will not the State \$800,000 profit a year, based on present Standard oil prices for crude and refined oils.

A fair division of this profit between the

crude oil producers and the consumer of refined oil, in the way of lifting the price for crude oil and decreasing the price for refined oil, would still leave the State enough profit to pay for the refinery in a

The committee runs up against the argument that if the State is going into the refinery business it should also go into refinery business it should also go into the packing business, the milling business and every other kind of business. Its reply to this argument is: "State institutions are wholly unnecessary to the manufacture of meat and to wheat production, because there is no possibility of monopoly on those things. The producers of meat and wheat can first eat what they wish before the purcan first eat what they wish before the pur-chasers get any of it. This secures to the producers of meat and wheat their hiving. None of these conditions exists with o The whole product must be sold, not in the markets of fair competition, but to a monopoly that fixes, arbitrarily, the price it will pay for the crude article, as well as the price it will charge for the manufactured article. Competition is completely

THIS IS OFFICIAL.

Recent Decisions of the Board on Geo. graphic Names.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- Henry Gannett of the United States Geological Survey, chairman of the United States Board on Geographic Names, submits for publication the decisions made by the board at its last meeting, held on Jan. 4:

Bergenfield: borough, post office and rail-road station, Bergen county, N. J. (Not Bergenfields nor Bergen Fields.) Bruster: town and post office on the Colum-bia fiver, Okanogan county, Wash. (Not Brewster.)

Chiliwist: creek, tributary from the north-west to Okanogan River, Okanogan county, Wash. (Not Chiliwist, Chiliwhist, Chil-whist nor Chilowist.) whist nor Chilowist.)
Ecorse: river, township, post office and
railroad station, Wayne county, Mich. (Not
Ecorce, River aux Ecorces nor Ecorces.)
Esty: glen north of Ithaca, N. V. (Not

Esty: gien north of Ithaca, N. 1 (Society): creek in Wayne and Lawrence counties, Tenn. (Not Factory's, Factor's nor Factors.)

False Bottom: creek in Lawrence and Butte counties, S.D. (Not Falsebottom.)
Indian: creek in Wayne and Hardin counties, Tenn. (Not Reinness, Reinse's nor Reinses.)

Kougarok: river, tributary to Kuzitin tiver, mountain, mining district and mining own, Seward Peninsula, Alaska. (Not Kuz-uk, Koogrock, Kougrok, Kugrock no-ngruk City

Kugruk City.)
Kugruk: river flowing into Kotzebue Sound, just east of Cape Deceit, Alaska. (Not Swan) Kugrupaga: river, Seward Paninsuls, Alaska, flowing into the Arctic Ocean, in longitude 166° 45'. (Not Kugruk nor Ros

longitude 166° 45°. (Not Kugruk nor Roosgrook)
Loup Loup; creek, tributary to Okanogan
River, near Malott, Okanogan county, Wash,
(Not Loop Loop, Loop-Loop nor Looploop)
Palisades; township, Bergen county, N. J.
(Not Palisade).
Rogers; island in Hurison River, Columbia
county, N. Y. (Not Rodgers)
Wannacut: lake, Okanogan county, Wash,
T. 39 N., R. 28 E. (Not Waunakee, Wennacut,
Wonacot, Wannacott, Wanicott, Wannacut,
annicut nor Wannicut;)
Weatherford; creek, Wayne county, Tenn.
(Not Rutherford, Rutherford's nor Rutherfords.)

fords.) BUSINESS ON THE CANALS. The Tonnage Carried in 1904 About 500.

000 Less Than in 1903. ALBANY, Jan. 29 .- The report of the State Superintendent of Public Works for the last year on the operations of the State canal system says that though many features were most favorable for navigation in tonnage results the season last year was the poorest the canals have seen dur ing the last ten years. There was carried a total of only 3.138,547 tons, as against 3,615,403 tons during the season of 1903. during which year, however, there was an excess in point of tonnage over any recent previous year for several years. There were three principal causes tributing to a poor canal season fro tonnage standpoint. Of these may be n tioned: First, a strike among the Lake freight handlers, beginning with the open-ing of Lake traffic and extending into midsummer; second, the excessively low rates, which were directly attributate the freight handlers' strike and, the limited number of boats in a conto be safely placed in com canals, with every year growing more

limited. The Superintendent again recommends the abandonment of section 2 of the Black It is pointed out that some portions of the present canal route should be con-tinued as feeders to the barge canal in

order to take care of local or way ship The report recommends that the Super intendent of Public Works have full charge

of directing the work now performed by the Black River Water Power Commission. SOLD THEIR "PROMISED LAND."

The Shakers Dispose of a Large Tract in Pennsylvania to the State. PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 29 .- The Moun Lebanon and West Pittsfield Shakers have

sold to the Forestry Department of Pennsyl vania their "promised land." The tract consists of 10,000 acres in Blooming Grove Pike county, Pa. Since 1875 the Shakers have held the land and it has cost them \$120,000. It was sold for \$13,000. This transaction reveals one more step in the decline of the Shaker families. The tremendous financial sacrifice was neces-

sary because the property was eating funds in taxes and was bringing in no retu So decimated have their ranks that the Mount Lebanon colony

men to develop this "promised land."

When bought by the Shakers in 18 was yielding a good income from the ber, and with proper management if whave brought them in money for myears but it has been allowed to go to we